### AN AMERICAN BISHOP.

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF RISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By George R. Crooks, D. D. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii, 512. Harper & Brothers.

A self-made Bishop is a product of evolution to be found nowhere but in the United States, and in them only during the formation period. The history of such a divine as Bishop Simpson is one of the most interesting of studies, for it illustrates strikingly the disciplinary and strengthening effect upon originally vigorous natures of those obstacles and deprivations which the conditions of a young country impose upon all human endeavor. Those who read the excellent biography before us will be reminded, again and again, of the career of Abraham Lincoln, and indeed the parallel holds good in many ways, Bishop Simpson having fought in religious life an equally good fight with Lincoln in political life, and after much the same manner. The boy was born in Cadiz, Chio, then a little backwoods place, almost walled in by the primeval forest, reached by the worst of country roads, buried half the year in mud, and seldom looking other than sodden and swampy. But all through the region there was a great deal of mental activity during the first forty years of the century, and the people of Cadiz, like their neighbors, had perpetual wrestlings of the spirit, and constant disputes and discussions over religious problems. They were in a state of intellectual fermentation. The search for truth was energetic and incessant, and while the quest was hindered by the absence of those helps which learning can alone supply, the entire freedom of thought and spirit which pervaded the atmosphere led to some strange experiments at first and stimulated the whole community.

Little Matthew Simpson was a delicate child, and therefore was indulged and not kept at school with regularity. He, however, developed a literary tendency very early. He was in the habit of saving that he could not remember the time when he was unable to read, and between the ages of five and ten he had mastered many volumes of history, biography and travels. His parents, originally Presbyterians, had joined the Methodist communion, and, as itinerant preachers often stayed with them over Sunday, the boy grew up among religious ideas and expressions, and be came familiar, almost from the first, with the ministry. It is evident that this was a sensitive soul, with a strong natural bent to religion, for the Charch, and he had chosen the profession | as South, the general prospects were gloomy, the crade and vulgar about all this estentation-the Even when it seemed to him that he was not fitted practice of it, it is plain from his diary that he sharper every day. As editor of "The Western than a doctor, But in pro-Christian Advocate" Dr. Simpson tack strong old. Marie Louise was psculiarly precious to curing his education much had to be gone through. His family were poor, and the expenses of college high as judged were, though not the modern standard, yet onerous for the struggling farmers and traders and small manufacturers of those feeble and undeveloped settlements. Young Matthew, however, had the true Lincoln spirit; the spirit which will not succumb to circumstances. He picked up enough Latin and Greek to make his services as a sub-tutor at college valuable, and then he trudged sturdily to the seat of learning, carrying his seanty belongings on his back, and set to work with resolution. Fine stuff the Western woods and wilds turned out in those days; somewhat overfor a lawsuit was at once an intellectual excitement and a break in the monetony of life; but determined, sober, steadfast, self-respecting, and endued with incomparable energy and industry. How Matthew Simpson received his education;

how he studied medicine, passed his examinations, and began to practise the profession; how by degrees he was brought to realize that this was not his vocation; how at length he joined the Church and resolved to devote his life to the ministry, Dr. Crooks has narrated with a detail no whit of which could have been spared. There was at the time little or no learning in the West, and some might think not a great deal of comfort; but of all the occupations by which a man might live, perhaps the least inviting from a material point of view was that of an itinerant preacher. He had to be constantly on the move, and as constantly contending against all manner of difficulties. Regious and doctrinal controversies were numerous beside these there were the difficulties of travel and of lodging to be encountered. The itinerant of clothing in his saddle-bags. His duties led him often through regions where the roads were merely pretences, where the streams were numerous and unbridged, and the distances between houses conwith reference to the holding of services at specified dates. There were few churches. Worship had to be held often in dwelling-houses. Sometimes a heavy storm so swelled the streams and increased the heaviness of the roads that the preacher could not make his Sunday goal until half the Saturday night had passed. Then, exhausted, covered with mud, perhaps wet to the skin, he must accept whatever quarters and refreshments were forthcoming, and after an inadequate repose be ready in the morning to preach and conduct the service, and in the evening ride away again. It demanded not only a strong faith but a robust physique, to ride circuit in those pioneer times.

Fortunately for him, the out-of-door life seemed to help instead of hurt young Matthew Simpills health improved. As to his zeal, that could hardly increase, for from the first he was filled with it. Like all men who have become great preachers or speakers in any way, he had his early failures and drawbacks. At one time he acquired the bad habit of adding a drawling final to his words-thus, er-but the frank warning of a brother preacher called his attention to it, and it was conquered. Even thus early his pulpit power showed plainly, though his performance was apt to be uneven. But the root of the matter was in him. He soon overcame his shyness, and as he gave himself up to the influence of his subject that wonderful eloquence and fervor for which he became so renowned developed more and more. At this time, and for several years thereafter, his appearance was against him. He was tall and stooped. His carriage, like Lincoln's, was ungainly. He paid no attention to his dress, and was commonly taken for a very rustic and uncouth kind of person he had been heard in the pul-Then the eyes of his hearers were opened, and they marvelled at him. His powers of oratory can, of course, only be imagined by those who never had an opportunity of hearing him, and nothing is so difficult to represent in mere printed words as a gift of this sort. But it is evident that the influence of his manner. no less than of his words, must have been very great, for whenever he spoke on any special occasion his audience appears to have been completely lifted out of themselves by his eloquence. Reading his sermons and addresses can give no idea of their effect when delivered. Veice, manner, emphasis, emotion, are what give life and force to the words, and none of these can be

Firm the itinerancy he passed to a Pittsburg pastorate, and then he was called to the presidency of the Indiana Asbury University, at Gremicastle. This sounds like a promotion, but it was rather a martyrdom. The university existed-on paper. In fact, scarcely the beginnings of it had been made, and upon the president devolved literally everything. It was his duty first to advertise the institution; then to look for funds wherewith to put up the necessary buildings; then to arrange and superintend the educational course; and all the time to be on the outlook for new subscriptions, bequests, loans, to keep the infant university from starving to death after it was started. No doubt it was very absurd to tack on such grandiose names on to such feeble little schools .... the people, if poor, were ambitious, and they liked the notion of building with an eye rather to the future than the present. Then, too, denominational

when money, though no doubt greatly desired for haps oftener than at the present day.

selection. healthy and vigorous life. He made hosts of rounding country for his students. He found time to look closely after the lads, and to dishad undertaken was thus accomplished, but at coming Editor of "The Christian Advecate," the ough subjection of her spirit that we must eventu programme. There was to be no controversy, and above all no personalities were to be adthis was beyond Dr. Simpson's power, and he threw himself into the contest with character-effect of her training, and therefore should not momentous crisis, without inquiring what the called "happy days" were over, and there is will of the people was.

Dr. Crooks has an interesting chapter on the General Conferences of 1844, 1848 and 1852, to had ever done with her Imperial sponse. General Conferences of 1844, 1848 and 1849, and all of which President Simpson was a delegate, and all of which President Simpson was a delegate, and and interesting account of the glories of the Imand in the last two of which he played a prominent in two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of which he played a prominent in the last two of w sehism in the Church had then taken place, there milicent, but the old nobles of the Faubourg Saint were serious internal dissensions, North as well termain were justified in asserting that, after as South, the general prospects were gloomy, the all, there was something overdone, something country, and the anti-slavery issue was becoming expression of that conscious inferiority which ground against slavery, as he also did in the later the National conscience on this question is very the ancient House of Hapsburg. M. de Saint-General Conferences. The gradual evolution of clearly shown from the attitude of the Conferences prior to the rupture. For a long time it was so dull that even slave-holding by ministers of the Gospel passed unrebuked, and before the separation of the Northern and Southern Churches North ern ministers were found to justify the "peculiar institution." Bishop Simpson had been a hater of slavery all his life, and when he spoke or wrote upon the subject it was with no ambiguity of expression. Elected Bishop, he began that course of extensive and almost incessant travel which was maintained to the end of his life, visitmuch given to bickering; a litigious people, too, ing California and Oregon in the early days of thosa States, enduring many perils and discomforts, narrowly escaping shipwreck on his way from Panama to San Francisco, suffering from fevers and other illnesses, but never stopping, always pushing on with indomitable energy, preaching at every opportunity, and wherever he preached making a great impression. The notes of his journeys to the West and to Europe will be found full of incident and interest, and, though fragmentary, they testify throughout to the depth and fervency of his religious enthusiasm and the exalted sense of duty which informed all his

metions. All his life was beneficent, but there can be no doubt that the period of the Rebellion was that in which he was enabled to perform the greatest material services to his country. As one incited and stimulated of patriotism he was invaluable, and passing continually up and down in the land, from her any proofs of a devotion which was imcommunicating with all sorts and conditions of possible in the nature of the case-and of the and warm enough to occupy all his attention; but | people, he was one of the best informed judges of public opinion. Lincoln gauged him at once, and recognized in him a congenial spirit. They berode on horseback, carrying his books and changes | came warm friends, and both the President and Stanton fell into the habit of relying much upon him for information as to the general trend of popular ideas. Naturally the Bishop was for emancipation at an early stage of the war, but siderable. All the arrangements had to be made | Lincoln could not go faster than the people, and while full of anxiety, awaited what he considered the proper moment for launching the proclamation. In the great work of the Sanitary Commission the Bishop labored with all his energies, and wherever he went delivered addresses, lectures, sermons, which braced and strengthened the hearers and con-

he went delivered addresses, lestures, sermons, which braced and strengthened the hearers and contributed to sustain the war spirit against the depressing influences of defects and disappointments and the ever widening cost and loss of the conflict. When the end came, and the thanksgiving of the North was so suddenly changed to mourning by the assassination of the leader who had guided the Government and people throughout, one of the noblest tributes to the dead President was offered by Rishop Simpson at his funeral.

In the succeeding years, during which his activity remained unabated, the most important Church issue was that of lay delegations. This new departure was advocated by the Bishop long before it had acquired impetus enough to carry it, and when such advocacy almost condemned those who adopted it to estracism in the Church. Bishop Simpson cared nothing for such considerations, however. Once convinced that a coarse was right, he made it his own, and the influence of his character was a tower of strength to any cause. He triffilled all his onerous and manifold duties faithfully and zealously to the end, dying at last almost in harness and when by no means old in years. We suppose there can be little doubt that he were himself out in the service of the Church, for, though never robust, he possessed one of those constitutions which if given for property of the constitutions which possessed one of those constitutions which if given fair play usually last a long time Dr. Crooks has written a very good life of this reliant preacher, bishop and servant of God, and has skilfully brought out all those fine traits in his character which made him beloved and revered in life, and must cause his memory to be a source life, and must cause his memory to be a source of pride and thankfulness to his Church in perpetuity. Such an example as he gave is precious for all time, and all the more because both his character and career are essentially and peouliarly American.

# MARIE LOUISE.

A COMMONPLACE WOMAN.

THE HAPPY DAYS OF THE EMPRESS MARIE LOUISE. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. With portrait. 12mo, pp. 383. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The "happy days" of the Empress Marie Louise were few. Less than three years saw the collapse of her grandeur and majesty, and so poorly lid she respond to the demand for heroic action when the catastrophe came that no such sympathy as the world will always feel for Josephine can be extended to her. In truth, as M. de Saint-Amand frankly declares, Marie Louise is neither a heroic nor a sympathetic figure. When Napoleon fell she suffered herself to be taken away and kept away from him, and during his confinement at Saint Helena she did not even write to him. Yet there is room for an apology on her behalf; and, if Frenchmen cannot find it in their hearts to excuse the cold-hearted Austrian, first, for deserting their hero, and next, for declining from the height of union with him to a second and a third marriage with insignificances, those whose judgment is not biassed by patriotic prejudices may see some considerations which at least mitigate her offences. In the first place it is hardly fair to treat Marie Louise as altogether responsible It must not be overlooked that as an Austrian Arch-Duchess her whole training had been directed to the subjugation of her native will, and to the development in her of a spirit of meck obedience and self-sacrifice. It has, in the second place never been pretended that her marriage with Napoleon was other than an affair of State politics.

rivalry was concerned. If one seet started a a sacrifice. She, young and fair, was quite college, another would desire to surpass it, and literally offered up on the altar of her country its experiment would be dubbed university. to placate the terrible conqueror who held the Necessarily the curriculum in all these colleges destinies of Austria in his hands. She did not love was narrow, and the teaching probably none of the him. She could not at the beginning have even best. How could it be otherwise when there thought of him with complacency; for all Austria, were no funds to pay salaries on an adequate scale? from the palace to the hovel, had learned to hate The poor president himself had but a few hundred the dreaded name. Nor was there the least predollars a year, and must have been hard put to it tence on Napoleon's side. For some time it was a to make both ends meet. But those were times question whether he would take a bride from St. Petersburg or Vienna, and only the Czar's what it would do, was subordinated to duty per- prograstination determined the matter-fatally for the Empire, as it proved. M. de Saint-Amand is Dr. Simpson fully justified the wisdom of his undoubtedly right in saying that had Napoleon He raised the nascent college into taken a Russian instead of an Austrian wife, he would in all probability not have crossed the friends for it. He drew largely upon the sur- Niemen, and might have saved his throne and empire.

Marie Louise did not love her bridegroom, and tinguish the honest workers and help them. They had no reason to regard him with liking even. learned in turn to esteem and love him. He It is true that she became reconciled to her new knew how to be stern, but he was always just position, and that she enjoyed the homage paid and inclined to the side of mercy. The tesk he to her, as any young and pretty woman would have done. But she had no ambition. She could great cost to the president, who almost collapsed not forget the fate of Marie Antoinette. At under the weight of a burden which was too heart she preferred domesticity to splendor. And heavy for any one but a giant. When his suc- it is certain that Napoleon overawed and to some cess in Indiana induced college after college to extent oppressed her by his genius and his intense seek his services in the same capacity, it is no individuality. She yielded him implicit obedience, wonder that he refused. He saw by this time | for, thanks to her Austrian education, it was that he must rest or fall, and he rested by be- second nature to her to obey. It is to this thororgan of the Methodist Church. On entering ally attriubte all that looks worst in her career. this new field he laid out for himself a pretty liaving no independent volition, she inevitably yielded to her father as meekly as she had to her husband when he was present. After the abdimitted. But the times were unpropitious to such cation, Napoleon had no opportunity to see her, or an arrangement. The great slavery issue was be might have re-established his influence over tearing the churches asunder and threatening to her. Her father took care that they should not rend the Union apart, and how could a man of | meet. Marie Louise became to all practical intents

strong convictions hold his tongue or fail to a prisoner, and it must be acknowledged that she meet error and malice in the field? At all events, did not manifest much chagrin at her position. istic vigor and earnestness. He did excellent be urged against her. In truth, she appears to have been a very ordinary young woman, gifted spoken articles addressed to the Washington in no special way, and educated to a docility politicians, who thought they could sign, seal which deprived her of all initiative. Her real and deliver, on behalf of the country, in that | nature only came to the surface when her solittle reason to doubt that she enjoyed greater and truer felicity with Count Neipperg than she

M. de Saint-Amand has written a very lively Napoleon because she brought him an heir, and because she connected his dynasty visibly with Amand repeatedly insists that she was just the wife he desired and needed; but any wife of Napoleon must have been a puppet, or she would have been crushed and discarded. Independence was not permitted in that "menage" to the weaker vessel; she could only carry out the orders of er master and seek to please him by incessant. faithful service. Magic Louise obeyed Pasily and cheerfully, and therefore created no friction In that way she commended herself to the Emderness he did for Josephine, even to the last-She was a grand State decoration, a most convenient chattel, a necessary link between the new dynasty and the established monarchies But there is nothing to indicate that she was much more than this to her grim lord and master The very fact, often referred to in this volume, that at St. Helena Napoleon never reproaches Marie Louise for deserting him, is enough to prove that he took this view of her. Between him and her there was not, and could not, be any quefrom the moment he ceased to be Emperor and free. She had been sold to him in the most literal manner. Her price was, it is true, paid in that rainbow gold which too frequently constitutes he valuable consideration of such State transetions, but this was no fault of hers. She be same free the moment his dynasty fell, and it would have been unreasonable had he expected COMBAIL.

While the empire endured at its full height of splendor the spectacular aspect of it was very imposing; but the Emperor himself, though he cherished dangerous Illusions, could not have failed tion with which he was cloved by all those European princes, kings and rulers, who were expressing merely their fear of his military power and his unscruptions ambition, and everyone of whom would joyfully have cut his throat had opporunity served to do so with impunity. He was sated all over the continent with a deep and furious hatred, and he must have known it. His marshals certainly knew it, and it was this knowledge that caused them to warn him so seriously against the Russian enupoign. But by this time his star had set; his great intellect had become partially obscured; obesity and disease were tak ing hold upon him, and indulgence in the vanity a which all his surroundings continually tempted him had weakened his judgment and dulled his prescience. The Burglan campaign was in no sense a logical outcome of anything that had gone before. It was a purely artificial and a purely arbitrary plan. It might be considered a a tribute to the unreal, illusory idea of himself and his position in the world which had gradually grown up in the conqueror's mind. In it, too, superstition, for the first time, overland practical reason with him. The latter dwelt stub-bornly upon the material difficulties and dangers of the undertaking. A fatuous belief in his " star alone outweighed all such considerations, and led to the crossing of the Niemen. Thenceforth, as Thiers says there was glory enough, but no success. When Napoleon abandoned his hold upon realities, his star sank below the horizon.

During that awful expedition what was Marie Louise doing? Speaking generally she was doing what is nowadays called "having a good time"; junketing, journeying, amusing berself with all manner of festivities. There is no sign that she took the least interest in what was going on in Russia, or that she followed Napoleon's course with anxiety or apprehension. Indeed, one is apt to suspect in her a kind of disability at this point; a mental dulness incapacitating her from engrossment by events which were absorbing the attention of millions of people possessing very distant in terests indeed, compared with hers, in the issue of the Titanic struggle. When all was over, and the "Grand Army" had been delivered to the Cossacks, the wolves and the vultures; when its chief, hurrying to Paris incognito, burst suddenly into the palace when Marie Louise was certainly not expecting such a visit, she was frightened naturally, and she was grieved, but not as a great queen would have been. She saw an end to all her luxury and magnificence, perhaps; she quaried at the thought of falling again under the despotic sway of her Imperial father. But that she felt the catastrophe in any adequate sense, or that she cared for Napoleon, upon whom the crushing blow had fallen, cannot be believed. In short, while the story of her life as Empress is full of glitter and show, and the contrast of her subsequent career lends itself to highly dramatic effects, it is impossible to regard her lot as truly tragic, inasmuch as no deep passions were concerned in it and even her misfortunes have in them something meretricious. She was a pawn upon the political hessboard, and moved throughout only as her steps were guided. In the destiny of her son, the King of Rome-whom she did not love, and to whom she was a cold mother-there is a far deeper note of sadness, and M. de Saint-Amand has drawn a vivid sketch of that unhappy youth's wretched life and inglorious end. In conclusion, it may be said that the book is well written, with the exception of some stilted passages. Precisely what M. de Saint-Amand means by such a sentence as the It was, in fact, openly referred to at the time as following it is difficult to conjecture. Speaking

of Napoleon, he says: "At the height of his prosperity he had forgotten that God was about to say to him: Thou shalt go no further." How a man can forget what has not yet occurred is a question we leave to the author. For the rest the narrative is highly interesting, and throws new light in many ways upon the second marriage of Napoleon.

TYPEWRITING AND LITERATURE.

A LITERARY MAN WHO IS UNABLE TO DO MA-CHINE WORK-HABITS OF OTHER WRITERS-ADVICE FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO MAKE

A GOOD IMPRESSION ON EDITORS.

"No, I cannot use the typewriter," remarked a literary man the other day, "nor can I dictate with any satisfaction. And there are a good many other cople in the same heat with me. I heard one wellown writer say not long ago that, while he could get along well enough with his correspondence on the typewriter, he could do nothing at all in the way of terary work. As for dictation, it was simply an impossibility for him; he had tried it repeatedly, but had never been able to succeed. It was the more singular in his case because he was formerly a public speaker and was in the habit of speaking without a manuscript; and he is noted as a talker, being fluent, ready and rapid. He even said that he could not lictate a correction in typewritten copy; the only satisfactory thing for him to do was to take the copy imself and write in the change.

"Then, there is ---: he must be making something

the \$300 a week from his literary wo k in all direct on-One would think that he would be almost compelled to employ a stenographer, but I understand be does all his work with his own hand. I have heard of a very prelific editor who was induced by his friends to lighten his labors by employing a stenographer and typewriter. In his case is worked very curiously, Ho and no trouble about dictating, but he found that by this means he was enabled to do a great deal more work than previously—that is, a great deal more writing— and so, instead of diminishing his labors, he really

creased them
- In my own case, I can dictate a letter fairly well,
d I could do a place of journalistic work in that do a piece of journalistic was typewriting it; but anything matter of priciles, insign, to be sure, it is possible that it may be. That is, if one were tedned on a child to use the typewriter instead of the pen peneli, the art of composition might come naturally singly when fingering the keys. But I gravily don't bettler it can be learned late in life. Take the set of —. I feel confident that the notable addence of his style in recent verys, which is, until addence of his style in recent verys, which is, until addence of his style in recent verys, which is, until addence of his style in recent verys, which is, undertakely, very marked, is the result of his use of the control of religious orders, has as yet no general religious order, and is only discussing the advisability of organizing an order of deaconesses. Three years ago, however, hishop Potter officiated at the birth of a community of consecrated laymen, and itself the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, which, though yet weak and comparatively miknown, is mixed bleeding. At the same time, I believe that a comparatively miknown, is

and blessing. At the same time, I believe unsussript offered for published outhin owertten. I believe that would be artifore we be to their advantage to go to the small which the capting of their efforts by the to would entail. Editors, I find, are much a he which estait. Editors, I may be would estait. Editors, I may be exceeded such manuscripts than the chare written in scrawling, crathed and move of a cent if there he some individuality also so, It is not individuality that the average of it looking for: if is something fresh and strike it is looking for: if is something fresh and strike it original, and he is fouth to take the trainle I original, conformably on the bare chance. hey may save in postage the cost of the typewriting.

VSCRIPTION IN ENERGY ORTH BANGUETING HALL room Notes and Queries.

This noble and beautiful inscription will, I am surastronge to readyrs of v.N. A Q 1 cound it man es ago from some notice of the late Lord Lytter I regect to say that I have not preserved the

Head the Reste of this old floof Tree. Here he trust fast Opinion free. Faisitly right hand. Christian knee. Worth in all. Wit in some Worth in all. Wit in some. Largiter op n. Sland r dumb, Hearts where rooted Friendships grow And the sparis that upward go When the bearth flame des below Fear to Winter old Roof Tree:

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH " RAMA." Providence di patch to The Doston Mcraid.

cement-covered stone mill at No. 62

and solving R:

In the old cement-covered stone mill at No. 62 furen st. Thomas Malbert is running a few sets of two-life cards. Mr. Mabbert vaid: 1 have had all sorts of men come to me with all linds of propositions and inventions in connection with my business; consequently, when a stranger came into my office a few mentiles are and said that he had a matteres which he wanted to show me, which he thought would interest as meanfacturer, i set him down in my mind as another of the visionary teople who were handing, me. The caller amounted himself as a Mr. Tophan, and said that he had come to place before me some their which middle a small package, from which he produced second hands of a silky hooding material, which I saw at a glance had not been spin. He should that it was the product of the Chinese plant "rang," and wasted to know if I could no ampulate it. I replied without hestitation that I could do so "What!" and he, "you can do that? I have been using up the last three months in visiting the manufacturers in exactly of some one who could up this substance into war confident of my ability to convert the ranm' into a form at for cardina, and within five minutes from the time he rhared the rough material in my hands it was in this condition. (Here Mr. Mabbett produced a large bandful of pure white, light in bulk and shiny wood, as it appeared to be, but which was the rannal ready for cardina. Mr. Topham was amazed at my success, and since then we have been producing the finished outerful at will. Have I made any yarn yet? Yet, I have spin 2.000 pounds of it, and could have made a great deal more were the supply of ranna' larger. Thus far there has not been much of an importation of the whint, as the experiments made with it were so outsit factory that no one cared to give time and money to it.

"There are certain manufacturers who have combined the ranna with cotton, and thus made a year which they have altempted to utilize, but they have mode into view. When the Government official game here from Washington and say the original with official game here from Washington and say the original which is pure unadulterned trains' which is pure unadulterned trains' which is pure unadulterned trains' even made into view. When the Government official game here from Washington and say the view which

who had southly to use trains."

"Is the process a secret one?"

"Yes; but I have not asked for a patent, and I don't know that I can do so, as the machineey which I used is the ordinary American make of wool mechanism, which I slightly allered for new work which I desired it to do. There is a company which petends to take up the business. I am informed, but that is all I know about it for the present."

"Well, it has already been made into yarn, and there has been made up from that, as a sample of what it is pood for, a quantity of familiar fringe, which you will see books like silky wool. It takes on a heautiful coloring from the dyes, and is very even throughout. It is a superior article for sails, and I am informed that Burgess, the great yacht builder, is to lave a set of sails made of the traina, as it will not shrink or swell in any weather, if wet by rain or the sea. Such being the case, there will be a set of light weight sails which, once bent on, will not have to be alreed. The crowd production is a little more than wool now, because of the

and cannot be broken in the hand. The cost of production is a little more than wood now, because of the
changes which we have had to make in the machin
ery, but with a good supply of the plant here we
could do as well, if not better than we now do with
wood. The yarn which you see is coarser than it
ought to be for fine fabries, but that is because of the
kind of machines used.

"The Manville company has taken 150 pounds of
the uncareded 'rama' to the big mills near Woon
socket, where the material will be put through the
finest of cattom machinery, and then there will be
produced a yarn which will astonish the most seep
tical. Before I saw the 'rama' I had no theories
about manipulating it, but, being a man who does not
know what 'can't' means, I went at the undertaking just as I do everything else, and I was bound to
accomplish the task, happily hitting upon the series

Mr. Mabbett is fifty years old, a native of Wiltshire.

accomplish the last, happily hitting upon the secret on the first trial.

Mr. Mabbett is fifty years old, a native of Willishire, England, and came to this country in 1854. The wool man who was the means of bringing the success of spinning "rama" to the attention of the Government authorities says the plant can be successfully raised in the southern part of this country, and that three or four crops can be obtained every year, bringing large returns to the cultivators.

This small-boy story is told in "The Boston Advertiser": He was a grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and he was swinging on a neighbor's gate, not wholly to the benefit of the gate. A friend remonstrated with him. "I don't care about my neighbor's gate," was the reply. "No," he went on, the words evidently calling up something in his memory, "I don't care about his ox, or his ass, or his man-servant, or adviting that is my neighbor's," The remonstrant was a bit startled. "Do you know who said those words." said he. The boy was puzzled, only a moment. "No," said he, "I dunno; but it sounds like Grandma Stowe."

BROTHERS OF NAZARETH.

A PROTESTANT BROTHERHOOD.

AN ORDER OF WORKERS, NOT DREAMERS-COMMUNITY OF LAYMEN ADAPTED TO THE

AGE-WHAT IT AIMS TO DO.

Almost any candid Protestant will acknowledge that Catholicism has shown much more wisdom than Protestantism in utilizing for religious work men of every kind of capacity and ability. Until within recent years, Protestantism has been able or willing to offer the ministry alone as a permanent form of religious activity. The young man who felt called to give his life to the service of mankind was compelled in some way or other to fit himself for the ministry, although he might have no aptitude for the technical and conventional duties of a parish clergyman. As for the young woman who felt a special call to evangelistic work, Protestantism, until recently, offered her nothing except the work of volunteer visiting and Sundayschool teaching, vocations that at best offer only limited field of usefulness to one who desires to give an whole life to God. No wonder that Catholicism with its multitude of orders, clerical and lay, employ ing men and women of many gifts and of few gifts, grows as it does,

But Profestantism is rapidly learning wisdom in this matter. The possibilities of brotherhood and co-operation are fully recognized. It is many years since the Episcopal Church first began to recognize the importance of brotherhoods and sisterhoods. The new departure exposed it to a good deal of criticism from other Protestant bodies, who are now, however, fully committed to the idea themselves. The Methodist Church has organized an order of deaconesses, which bids fair to revolutionize the work of that Church. The Presbyterians are more cautious, but are moving in the same direction. In a word, the old prejudic against such orders as being "Popish" is alipost dead. But it is one thing to acknowledge that an idea is

good, and quite another to carry it out. It must be admitted that Protestantism has as yet made but a slight use of lay organizations, either male or female, to doing its work of evangelization. It still relies mainly on its regular clergy, and virtually release to suggest the establishment of religious orders, has as yet no general religious order, and is only discussing

destined to grow in strength and importance. This order is a community of Episcopal laymen, not clergy men, be it observed, whose objects are "prayer" and "magnal labor." It is emphatically an active, working order, and not a contemplative or "enclosed" com munity. The special objects sought in its work are industrial education and preventive work among boys. the care of the poor and suffering, and the reformation and restoration of the vicious. "Pray," "Work" and "Obey" are its watchwords. The superior of the order is Brother Gilbert, who was known in the world as Gilbert Tompkins, and is a native of Poughkeepsle. He is a man in the prime of life, full of zeal and de votion, and by a long course of training is admirably fitted to develop the ideas of the order. There are at present associated with him seven Brothers, and hat the growth of the order has been slow; but this is of surprising when it is remembered that it is the test order of its kind in American Protestantism. The steps of membership are as follows: The candi-

date lives in the communal house for six weeks as a visitor." Then he becomes successively a postulant for one year and a novice for five years. If he then till desires to join the order, he takes its vows upon him for three years. And not until he has renewed these triennial vows five times is he permitted to take them upon him for life. The present home of the order is at 521 East One hundred and twentieth st. But t is very much in need of a permanent place of abode, where it may develop the following ideas: A Home for Convalescent Men and Days, a Home for Chroni Cases not necessarily incurable, a Home for Inchriates under proper religious influences, and an Industrial School for Boys, from twelve years old and upward. It to happens that the order now has a chance to buy the House of the Good shepherd, at Tompkins Cove, N. Y., which is admirably adapted for its purposes, and could the indefinitely enlarged. The sum of \$12,000 is needed to seeme this property, and it is believed that

wealthy Episcopalians will soon subscribe this sum.
As hight be surmised, the Brothers of the order ar Anglo-Catholies in their theological views; they be Heve in the sacramental system of the Church. But devoted are they in their lives, and so eminently practical in their aims, that religious people of all croeds are ready to bid them "God-speed." Men who Men who are willing to give up everything else in life in order give ordinary Christians the right to criticise them be ause they have "views" and wear peculiar garments ishop Potter warmly approves of the order, and no a champion of Protestantism than Dr. Rainsford a hind and sympathetic letter. Simply on the ground of economy, this order ought

commend itself to Americans, for the members ask othing in return for their services, but shelter, food ad clothing. They do not even seek corporate agcanditement. For they desire that all property shall e held by the Church. All they ask of their wealthy

rathers is to be given a chance to work. As the home of the order is in the parish of the Rev. fer (). If. Vandewater, he has had every opportunity to know of their work. "There is," he says, "a reality reathers of Nazareth that compels admiration and scales from all. An old man who had led a hard life at to me recently, with tears of gratitude running tesus is, and to Brother Gilbert I owe the salvation of Everything they have attempted to do has teen rightly blessed and largely successful. While our English brethren are talking about having an order of wholly indused in all its work by the Bishop of New-York. It is an order thoroughly established upon righteous principles, tested by experience, all ready to occive into its membership well approved and devoted laymen, and to put its hands to any work those hands an find to do."

An important point to remember in regard to the Brothers of Nazareth is that they are workers and not dreamers. means to them something more than merely begging favors of the Delty. As one of the Brothers expresses it, "It is the strong sweep of all the powers of the being, often without words, it may be even without distinct thoughts, toward infinite Truth, unchanging Good, perfect Love. This to us is prayer, whether w are kneeding before the altar in the daily communion saying our offices in the choir, making our meditation or going about our work with willing hands and quick tight steps. Do you fancy that such a life makes neu-morose and saturning! Then come and find that the favorise virtue of the order is cheerfulness, and see it illustrated in the bright eyes and sunny looks of the Brothers." This feeble little community of seven or of eight men may seem very trivial and unimportant when compared with the great and famous religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church, with their splendid record of self-denial and work. True, it does seem rather a small affair. But this must be borne in mind : The order of the Brothers of Nazareth is yet in its infancy, and is but little known. When Episcopalians generally come to know of its self-denying work and practical aims, there is little doubt but that they will endow it with such means as it needs. They will not tefuse to aid men who forswear all the ordinary delights of life in order to do the work of the Church without money and without price. The order is therefore of nut it is also deserving of attention because it is the pioneer, possibly, of a great number of lay brothe

hoods in all the Protestant Churches. We are fond of saying that this is an irreligious age, incapable

hoods in all the Protestant Churches. We are fond of saying that this is an irreligious age, incapable of self-sacrifice. But there are humerous indications that this is a superficial view of the subject. It is quite possible that there is comparatively little self-denial and self-sacrifice in the Churches, because they do not ask for it in the right way. The success of this Episcopal lay brotherhood, if it is to be a success, will be an intimation to all the other Protestant Churches to go and do likewise. And the future may see a great revival of brotherhoods, not on inediacyal Enes, but so modified as to meet the conditions of the present age.

As Dr. Dix well observed in his sermon at the inauguration of the order, the Church to day needs laymen as well as clergymen, not as lay brothers in religious houses of priests, not as attaches to their superfors in holy orders, but apart on bleir own basis, in houses exclusively their own, living by a rule made to suit them, and doing under those conditions the work of laymen. A word in conclusion may be said about the present home of the order, which is known as All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys. As its name Indicates, its object is to care for poor, helpless men and boys at a time when they most need care and are least likely to get it. Though it has not tried to advertise itself, it has found many generous friends, and, it is needless to say, many urgent calls. The key, D. I, odell has placed at its it has not treed to advertise itself, it has found many generous friends, and, it is needless to say, many urgent calls. The Key, D. I. odell has placed at its disposal, a number of cotrages at "Ruhberg," on one of the mountains near Ellenville, N. Y., for the use of the convalescents in summer. And Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn, whose estate adioins "Ruhberg," has

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and indorsed by leading oculists. Among the number of
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Dear Sir:
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improvement in it. I find that I can look through it
without feeling any uncasiness in my eyes.
I assure you that it gives me much pleasure to recommend it. Faithfully yours. J. JEFFERSON.

Messrs, TIFFANY & CO., of Union Square, have so cur.d the exclusive right for the sale of this improvement in the city of New-York. JULIUS KING OPTICAL CO., New-York and Cleveland, and J. KORNBLUM, Pitterg, Wholesale Agents.

provided a pientiful supply of vegetables from her own garden, and milk from her dairy. During the last year 170 patients were received, many of whom would have died had it not been for the kindly ministrations of the Brothers. The lease of the present building, which is altogether too small, will expire next March, and it is hoped that before that time a permanent home in the vicinity of the city will be secured, where all the philanthropic ideas of the Brothers may be fully developed. And they confidently expect that the generous people of New-York will soon put it in their power to sceure such a home.

## ART NEWS AND COMMENTS

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES.

CLOSE OF THE ART SEASON-NOTES ON PAINT

INGS AND PRINTS-ART NEWS ABROAD. The past art season has offered some notable ex-

hibitions, like those of the Barye Fund Associati the Union League Club, the Water-Color Society and the Society of American Artists, and there have been many special exhibitions of unusual interest. The season has been an instructive one for amateurs, although the amount of sales has not been large, and there have been no auction sales of special consequence, The exhibition at the American Art Galleries remains open, but the art season is at an end, and little will be done in this city until pext November.

Next year it is probable that the Society of Amateurs, which has been announced in The Tribune, will be formally organized, and will select a home and hold its first exhibition. But no formal decision has been reached as yet. At the galleries few exhibitions have been arranged for. It is probable that the works of Messrs. Melchers and Alexander Harrison will be shown at the American Art Galleries. The paintings and the etchings and engravings collected by the late Robert W. Weir will be exhibited and sold at the Fifth Avenue Galleries in February, and M. Durand Ruel may hold an exhibition of paintings by the impressionists in the course of the winter. But anction sales or exhibitions of special importance have been announced as yet.

Messrs. Knoedler & Co. Illustrate the arrival of the outdoor season with some paintings of hunting and fishing. Mr. Chelminshi's large picture of the Meadowbrook Hunt, which is shown in this gallery, represents the hunt in "The First Flight," taking the rail fences on either side of a road, where one rider, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, has come to gr ef. are in the foreground, the immaculate riders occupy the middle distance and a few coaches are seen beyond the field. This is a portrait group and as such it doubtless possesses a special interest. There are two paintings of fishing by Mr. N. Wyderweld. One represents a trout struggling on the surface of the water, just above the net, but the fish has a fair chance of breaking away, since the leader is recled up through the rings to within two feet of the tip, and almost the whole weight of the fish is supported by the hook The situation is an awkward one. There is another painting of a salmon freshly suffed lying on the shore. Mr. Edward Moran has painted the finish of a yacht race, and in another picture, called "Melodies of the Sea," he shows a bell buoy among the waves A new artist, Mr. Harry Jochmus, of Munich, is represented by a large picture of a family party at break fast in a garden outside of a French cottage.

Messrs. Wunderlich & Co. exhibit a collection of eighteenth century English mezzotints, which poss a historical as well as an artistic interest. For example, there is a brilliant impression of Watson's mezzotiat, after Reynold's portrait of Warren Hastings, and of even greater interest in Doughty's engraving of Reynolds's characteristic portrait of the This was published by tormidable Dr. Johnson. Doughty in 1779. Ward's engraving, after Rombrandt's "The Centurian Cornelius," will be noted as a print of great richness and delicacy, and among Factom's stimple engraving of Ron ney's "Lady Hamilton," two by Earlom, after Van Huysum, published by Boydell in 1751; one by Earlom, after Snyders, and an engraving by J. R. smith, after W. Peters's "Hebe."

American actists have made themselves felt at the current London exhibitions. The usual of the comments upon Mr. Sargent's work expresses mystification, and disapproval that the artist has not made -better use of his great powers." Speaking of a pertrait by Mr. Sargent, one writer says: "Like all his work, it compels attention by reason of an indefinable artistic quality. You may call it eccentro, it may even shock your sense of beauty, but howhallmark of the artist. Though the figure appears to you ungainly, it is undeniably in its true place in re-lation to its surroundings; thouch you may quared with the color, there is the actuality of atmosphere. Mr. Abbey's work is praised as being "charming" and "delightfully executed." Mr. George Hitch cock's "Tulip Culture" is characterized as "a bold and interesting attempt to deal decoratively with brilliant masses of pink, white and yellow flowers. etc. Perhaps, however, the want of some shadow is and simmons receive favorable notices, and a picture by the latter in the Royal Academy was so \$2,250 on the opening day, although it had bem "badly skied."

In concluding his review of the Universal Exposition M. Leroi, the editor of "L'Art," inquires whether the intellectual participation of the American astions was not the chief characteristic of the Exposition.

After some comments upon the promise of south America, he argues that the dominating influence of French art has not been confined to American actists, but has been felt everywhere save in England. our own painters he says: "You object that they nene the less remain French artists born in the United states, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge that this is so in some cases, and expect no change. For others, for the generation which follows them, it is very different. They will know how to shake off the yold of their instructors, when it stamps a French cache upon their talent, and having mastered the best processes, they will apply them to works of a distinct originality; it is not for nothing that they belong to the Anglo-Saxon race—quite is dependent. So one must be afflicted with near sightedness not to comprehend both the efforts making the sense and the disquieting results shown already. Messrs, Alexander Harrison, George Hitchcock, Walter MacEwen and John S. Sargent emphasize especially this movement among us, and, in studying carefully their successive works, one is forced to acknowledge that they will arrive in a dozen years if not before. Today, if you will be trank, you will search in vain for any pointer of genre who can rival Mr. MacEwen. An artist of his worth and his rivals will rapidly lead their compatriots toward the promised land, where talent show itself essentially personal and develops a school radically distinct from all others. I have no doubt that Europe, which already has to reckon with agricultural and industrial America, is destined to reckon with artistic America." cesses, they will apply them to works of

"L'Art," of May 15, contains an etching by Salmon after Millet's painting of "The Grafter," owned by Mr. William Rockefeller, who lent it for the Barye exhibition. In the text, M. Lerol discusses the English school of painting, and his frank comments upon the trivial genres turned out by Millats are very different from the reverential tone of the English press. In "L'Art," of May 1, there is an etching by Rodriguez after one of Julien Dupre's familiar rustle genres.

The critical visitors to the London exhibitions are making merry over sundry anachronisms in the pictures. Last year Mr. Saller introduced the "Danats jackmanni," a variety "invented" in 1855, into a painting representing a scene at the beginning of the century. Mr. Alma Tadema has painted the same plant in his picture of Roman lovers, called "Eloquent Silence." Some time since Mr. Alma Tadema introduced a sunflower into one of his Eastern pictures, although the flower is a comparatively modern importation from South America. Mr. Wyllie's painting of the depths of the sea, entitled, "Davy Jones's Locker," is criticised on the ground that in such deep water there would not be so much light, and that the red anemone which appears is an anachronism, since this species is only found upon the rocks where the obbing and flowing of the tide leaves it exposed to the air at intervals, and it could not live it always submerged. Fut artists naturally d-mand that the quality of their art shall take precedence of exact truth of details. pictures. Last year Mr. Sailer introduced the "climatis